

# The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 61 of Vol. VI.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[WHOLE No. 581.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUN. NEAR THE FENDUE OFFICE OF M. PANDERFALL.

(FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1798.

(TEN CENTS SINGLE.)

By virtue of a deed of trust made to the Subscriber, by William Reynolds, of Henrico county, State of Virginia, for the purpose of satisfying the debts due from the said Reynolds to sundry persons, I shall proceed to sell the Personal Estate belonging to him, in the county of Halifax, in No. 10 Carolina, at his plantation on Roanoke river.

THE ESTATE CONSISTS OF FORTY EIGHT

## SLAVES,

About one hundred head of CATTLE, a considerable number of HOGS, SHEEP and WORK HORSES—Also, about 100 hundred barrels of CORN.—The sale will commence on the premises, the fourth of December next, and continue until the whole property is disposed of. The property will be sold for Cash, or the notes, or acceptances of merchants in Petersburg or Richmond. At the same time the LAND will be RENTED for one or more years as can be agreed on.

WILLIAM SAVAGE.

New Kent, 15th Octo-ber, 1798.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

GIBSON & MACKENZIE

BEING dissolved on the first day of January last: All persons indebted to them, are requested to call at the store they lately occupied, and make payment to William Mackenzie, who will grant full discharge, and settle all demands against the said concern.

PATRICK GIBSON, WILL MACKENZIE, for RODK. MACKENZIE, & self Richmond, 20th OR 1798. (6w)

William Mackenzie & Co.

By several Ships from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, have received

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on low terms, by WHOLESALE, at their Store, three doors below the Eagle Tavern, Richmond, October 23, 1798. (6w)

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

William Ruffel & Temple,

GROCERS,

HAVING dissolved by the death of William Ruffel, the BOOKS and PAPERS are in the hands of LISTON TEMPLE for settlement, where those indebted will please call and discharge their respective balances, and those who have claims against the late co partnership will apply and receive payment.

Liston Temple

Continues to carry on the above business, and shall be thankful to his Friends and the Public for their custom, which he shall endeavor to merit by keeping

A General Assortment of

GROCERIES

of the First Quality and on the most reasonable terms.

Richmond, Nov. 5th, 1798. (4w)

LEATHER

Wholesale and Retail.

BENJAMIN TATE,

Tanner, Currier & Leather Cutter,

INFORMS the Public in general and his Friends and Customers in particular, that he continues to carry on the TANNING CURRYING & LEATHER CUTTING BUSINESS; has ready for SALE at his CURRYING SHOP and LEATHER STORE near the bridge,

A large and general Assortment of

LEATHER,

OF THE BEST QUALITY, CONSISTING OF Slaughter and Spanish Hide, Seal, Skirting, Harems, Bridle, Bag and Bellows Hides; Ruffette and Waxed, Upper & Kips, Waxed, Black Grained & Fair Calf-Skins; Hog, Sheep and Lamb Skins; Calf, Kip and Cordovan Boot Legs and Half Legs; Vamps, Counters and Soles—Also Sheep & Lamb's Wool, best Lard Oil and Lampblack; which he offers for Sale on reasonable terms, for ready money, Raw Hides or good Oak Bark. Richmond, Nov. 3, 1798. (5w)

FOR CLYDE,

TO SAIL IN THIS MONTH,

The Fine new British Armed

SHIP,

BETSEY,

JOHN MARQUIS, Commander,

Mounting 12 Carriage Guns, about 400 Hottel's

luncheon.—For freight or passage apply to Capt. Marquis, on board, or Messrs. ROBERTSON and BROWN, Norfolk, ROBERT POLLOK & Co. Richmond, or

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & Co. Petersburg, Nov. 4, 1798. (3w)

NOTICE,

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Clarke & Boyd,

OF CARTERSVILLE,

BEING dissolved by the death of Lindley

Clarke—All those who have claims against the late concern are requested to apply for adjustment to the subscriber—and all those indebted are entreated to pay him their respective balances, which he alone is authorized to receive.

SAMUEL BOYD,

Surviving partner of the late house of

CLARKE & BOYD.

Cartersville, Nov. 9, 1798. (3t)

N. B. The business will be carried on as usual, by JAMES and SAMUEL BOYD.

CASH SALES, at Dover.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Conveyance from Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, to James Mc

Marshall, bearing date the 27th of Nov. 1797,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Dover, in Goodland county, on Monday, the

17th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Public Auction, for READY MONEY,

about

THIRTY NEGROES,

and the remaining Stock of

Horses, Cattle and Hogs.—

Among the Negroes are Twenty Men and Boys

who are very valuable for their peculiar knowledge

in Farming and taking care of Cattle. Two of

the men are complete Distillers, one of them a

single man, the other has a wife and one child,

who will be sold together.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Jr.

acting for

JAMES M. MARSHALL.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1798.

N. B. At the same time and place, the whole

of the LANDS belonging to that estate, will be

rented for the ensuing year (if not before rented

by private contract.) The terms will be made known

on the day, and bond with security required for

the payment of the rents. Great preparations are

made and making for the ensuing crop, so that it

will be well worth the attention of those who have

hands, &c. to work such an estate.

For the proprietor,

BENJ. HARRISON, jun.

(Said) ONLY FIVE DOLLARS AND TWO CENTS PER ACRE.

FOR SALE,

In pursuance of the last Will and

Testament of the late WILLIAM ANDER

son, Esquire, of London, the following

Tracts of Land, viz.

One Tract of Land situated on

the branches of the Bird creek in the county

of Goodland, and formerly the property of

Colonel Thomas Maffie, containing about

228 1/2 acres.

One Tract of Land situated in

the Parish of St. Martin, and county of

Hanover, and formerly the property of the

late Mr. David Anderson, jun. containing a

about 828 acres.

One Tract of Land situated near

Mr. Christopher Smith's in Louisa county,

and formerly the property of Mr. Robert

Harris, containing about 355 acres.

And one Tract of Land situated

on the branches of Buck-mountain creek,

near Mr. James Burnley's in the county of

Albemarle, containing about 100 acres.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further

description of any of the above tracts of

land, as those who intend to purchase will

no doubt view them; a certain time will al-

so be allowed for paying, if it is required

on the part of the Purchaser.—For further

information or for concluding a bargain

apply to

GEORGE SYME,

Attorney in fact for the Executor's.

Richmond, 1st Nov. 1798. }

opposite the P. Office. }

(4t)

Marshall & Syme,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, RICHMOND,

SAFE FOR WHOLESALE,

A General Assortment of

MANUFACTURES,

For which Country Produce or Approved

Notes will be taken.

Journals, Day-books

and Ledgers,

May be had at S. Pleasants

Printing-Office.

Just Published,

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun. and for Sale at his

Printing-Office, Richmond.

The Virginia Almanack

For the Year 1799.

THE ASTRONOMICAL part by ISAAC BAIRD,

—Containing—

THE rising, setting,

places and eclipses

of the sun and moon; the

phases, place of the

ascending node, the

longitude, latitude and

fourth of the

moon; the places & ap-

proaches of the planets

(including the lately dis-

covered planet, Georgium)

the rising, setting and

fourth of the planets,

and the most conspicu-

ous fixed stars; conjunc-

tions of the planets, with

fixed stars; the equa-

tion of time true within half

a second, for the year of

every day in the year.

Also—

Superior and county

courts in Virginia.

Public officers of the

State.

Members of the Sen-

ate and House of Dele-

gates.

Table of Stamp Du-

ties.

Roads from Richmond

to Portsmouth Virginia;

from Richmond to Port-

mouth New Hampshire;

from Richmond to the

Sweet Springs—and from

Richmond to Savannah,

Georgia.

Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.

PETERSBURG,

Dunlop, Pollok & Co.

MANCHESTER,

Robert Pollok & Co.

RICHMOND.

Have Received,

By LATE ARRIVAL, FROM LIVER-

POOL AND LONDON,

A Complete and Handsome Assort-

ment of

FALL GOODS:

Suited to the present and approaching Sea-

son, which they offer for sale on MODERATE

terms, by wholesale or retail.

Robert Pollok & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

A few Pipes choice

Old London Particular Madeira

WINE.

November 1, 1798. (2m)

FOR SALE, The

Houses and Lots,

In the City of Richmond, formerly the property

of Messrs. Wm. & George Richardson. A long

credit may be had on two-thirds of the pur-

chase, if required.—Apply to

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, Nov. 5th, 1798. (5w)

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING between eight and nine

hundred acres, lying on James river,

and adjoining the town of Manchester.

About one hundred and fifty acres of this land is

cleared and under good fences, the balance

in wood and well timbered.—The buildings

are new, and fit for the reception of a small

genteel family. Any one inclinable to pur-

chase, on application will be shown the pre-

misses by either Mr. Oadiah Smith or Mr.

James Scott, who are empowered in my ab-

sence to contract for the same and make a

title. Approved bonds will be received in

payment, and possession made agreeable to

the purchaser.

VILLIAM SMITH.

Chesterfield county,

O. R. Nov. 16, 1798.

J. Prosser & Wm. Moncure,

Have connected themselves, to

transact business in the

Auction and Commission line,

under the firm of

Prosser & Moncure

In the house lately occupied by Messrs.

Hicks, Campbell and Curran; at which

place Goods will be thankfully received,

and advances of cash made if required.—

Any business intrusted to their management

will be strictly attended to and the utmost

punctuality observed.

JOHN PROSSER.

WILLIAM MONCURE

Richmond, 1st June, 1798.

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTORY from PHILADELPHIA.

John M. Bride

INFORMS the Public in general and his Friends

and Customers in particular, that he continues

to carry on the above business, at John Taylor's

Copper-Shop, nearly opposite the street lead-

ing from Mayo's bridge, and from the great en-

couragement he has received will be enabled to

render more facilities to his customers, and those

who will please to favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a large and complete assortment

of the best Philadelphia materials, such as BOOT-

LEGS, CALF SKINS, TOP dries and SOAL-

LEATHER.—Also, has received by the ship

IRIS, from London, the best English BOOT-

LEGS and TOPS, VAMPS and COUNTERS,

BENISOALS and TOP-PIECES, with the new

Philadelphia and London fashions.

N. B. Wanted, TEN or TWELVE GOOD

JOURNEYMEN who will receive encourage-

ment at the above business.

Richmond, November 8th, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from this place, on the 16th of June last

A NEGRO WOMAN named

SALLEY,

And two Children named

DAVID and JOSEPH.

SALLEY is a very likely woman, rather above

the common size, of a yellowish complexion,

with a bushy head of hair, which she combs up be-

fore, about twenty-five years of age. Her child

DAVID, is about four or five years old, and JO-

SEPH about twelve or eighteen months old.—

She was seen a few days after her elopement near

the Quaker meeting-house, in this neighbourhood,

where she is probably concealed among the free

Hand the publishing, either by writing, printing or speaking, illegal expressions, and as the validity or nullity of law depends upon its conformity or nonconformity to the constitution of the land, and as the people of these United States have granted no powers under their constitution by which the emergency or criminality of speech may be determined, we consider it as a term without any constitutional meaning, implying nothing, and that cannot possibly exist in the United States, that therefore all law forbidding and punishing Sedition when applied to the citizens of these United States, not being conformable to the constitution of the land, instantly become a nullity, and consequently void and of no effect. Finally, because no power is granted under the constitution to the Congress, authorizing or enabling them to enact an Alien law, or a Sedition law. We therefore consider them as a infringement of the constitution, a violation of our rights, an attack upon our private lives, and a great indignity offered to the sovereignty of the people.

Resolved, That we will maintain and defend the union, the independence, the constitution and the liberty of the United States, against all encroachments domestic as well as foreign.

Resolved, that the Stamp act is odious in any shape, and in its present form is calculated more to enlarge the power of the executive by adding to the number of his dependants, to perplex and harass the citizens, to create doubts and jealousies, and to enrich a few individuals at the expense of the community, than to produce any real advantage to the United States.

Resolved, That we consider the system adopted by Congress of referring to the discretion of the president, the quantity of money to be borrowed, the rate of interest to be given, and the number of troops to be raised, as contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That a well regulated militia is the only true safeguard to the liberties, the union, the independence and the constitution of these United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to deliver a copy of the foregoing resolutions to citizens Powhatan Bolling and William Allen, jun. our representatives to the ensuing General Assembly, and they are hereby requested to use their influence with that body to obtain the objects therein expressed, in order to secure to us and our posterity our constitution inviolate, and the blessings of liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the several printers in the city of Richmond be hereby requested to print the foregoing resolutions, together with the names of the chairman, secretary and committee annexed.

HENRY BELL, Chairman.  
MATTHEW BRANCH, Sec'y.

### C. LYON'S TRIAL.

[The following is taken from a letter written by Col. LYON, since he was committed to jail, and directed to Gen. STEPHENS THOMSON MAJOR, of Virginia, Senator of the United States.]

In Jail at VERMONT, (the only city in Vermont, it contains about sixty houses and seventy families) October 14, 1793.

DEAR GENERAL,

I take the liberty to trouble you with a recital of what has happened to me, within about ten days past.

On Thursday, the 5th of this month, I was informed that a Grand Jury had been collected to attend the Federal Court at Rutland, about 15 miles from my place of residence; that they were selected from the towns which were particularly distinguished by their loyalty to me; that the jury was composed of men who had been accustomed to speak all of me; that they had received a charge to look to the breaches of the Sedition Law; and that they had some publications of mine under consideration. The same night a friend called, and assured me that a bill was found against me, and urged me to be out of the way of being taken—he declared to me, that it was the wish of many of my friends, that the bill be taken from the Grand Jury, and that from every examination, there was not more than two among the 24 which were summoned, who had not opposed me in the late election. He mentioned several zealous partisans for Presidential infidelity among them; and one who had lately been writing the most virulent things against me, in his own name, which was published in a newspaper. My answer to all this was, it could not be honorable to run away—I felt confident that I had done no wrong, and my enemies should never have it to say, that I ran from them.

An officer of the court had been in my neighborhood the late evening, to summon witnesses; I had told him, if the court wanted me, he might bring no police, he might come alone, I would go with him, there should be no resistance. Accordingly, on Friday evening, the same officer, a Deputy Marshal, came with a warrant for my apprehension, which he gave me to read, and accepted of my word and honor, as bail, to meet him at Rutland courthouse the next morning about nine o'clock. I was there accordingly; and soon after the court was opened, I was called to the bar to hear the indictment read. It consisted of you may see the first, for having maliciously, &c. with intent, &c. written at Philadelphia, a letter dated the 20th of June, and published the same at Windsor, in the newspapers, the Vermont Journal, containing the words following:

"As to the Executive, when I shall see the efforts of that power bent on the promotion of the comfort, the happiness and accommodation of the people, that executive shall have my zealous and uniform support. But whenever I shall, on the part of the executive, see every consideration of the public welfare swallowed up in a continual cry for power, in an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation, and blind ambition; when I shall behold an attempt to be made, to turn the office, for no other cause but the private ambition of

himself; when I shall see men of sense, merit, year, abilities and experience, dispersed in their private stations for office, for fear they should be made pensioners, and men of meaner talents, preferred, for the sake with which they take up no advance opinions, the consequence of which they know but little of—when I shall see the sacred name of religion employed as a state engine, to make mankind hate and persecute one another, I shall not be their humble advocate."

The second count consisted of having maliciously, &c. and with intent, &c. published a letter, said to be from a diplomatic character in France, containing a portrait of the whole following:

"The understanding between the two governments" (France and the United States) "has become extremely alarming; confidence is completely destroyed, mistrust, jealousy, and a disposition to a wrong attribution of motives are so apparent, as to require the utmost caution in every word and action that are to come from your executive; I mean, if your object is to avoid hostilities. Had this been understood with you, before the recall of Monroe, before the coming and second coming of Madison, had it guided the pens that wrote the bullying speech of your President, and the stupid answer of your Senate, at the opening of Congress in November last, I should probably have had no occasion to address you this letter."

But when we found him borrowing the language of Edmund Burke, and telling the world, that although he should succeed in treating with the French, there was no dependence to be placed on any of their engagements; that their religion and morality were at an end, that they had turned pirates and plunderers, and it would be necessary to be perpetually armed against them, though you were at peace, he wondered that the answer to both Houses had not been an order to find him a madhouse. Instead of this, the Senate have echoed the speech with more fervor than ever George the third experienced from either house of Parliament.

The third count was for aiding and abetting, &c. in publishing the same.

I was called upon to know if I was ready to plead to the indictment. I answered, that I was always ready to say I was not guilty of the charges in the indictment, but that I was not provided with counsel, there being no person at Rutland who was willing to trust with my cause; I had sent to Bennington for two gentlemen on whom I could rely, Messrs. Fay and Robinson, who would be here by Monday. It was then signified to me, that I might have the trial postponed until the session of the court in May next. This I could not wish for, as that session was to be at Windsor, over the mountain, where they were sure of having an unanimous jury, such as they wanted.

In the fourteen jury men before me, I thought I saw one or two who knew me, and would never consent to say that I was guilty of an intention of filing my petition; I was unwilling to remain under a confinement of the kind, for these reasons, I chose to come to trial; I accordingly gave bonds for my appearance the next Monday. Saturday and Sunday were violent stormy days, and at the opening of the court on Monday, I had heard nothing of my counsel, nor my messenger; I so informed the court, and told them, I thought we should hear from them in an hour, for which time the court adjourned. Within that time my messenger returned, with news that Mr. Fay's wife was very sick, and Mr. Robinson, who is a member of the legislature, was preparing to attend, and could not be at Rutland so soon as that time. Mr. Smith, who is our chief justice, was present, although he and I had been formerly competitors for the representation of this district in Congress, he is a republican, and many of my friends are now his friends; they applied to him to assist me, and understood he had consented. Thus circumstanced, I proceeded to trial. So ignorant was I of law proceedings, that I expected to object against the invertebrate part of the jury, without giving particular reasons, or supporting them by evidence, I was therefore unprepared. The attorney of the United States was called on to say if he had any objections to the jury. He said he had to Mr. Board, he believed he had given an opinion in the case to some who he called upon a deputy-sheriff, who swore he had some conversation on the Saturday before, with Mr. Board, in which he understood Mr. Board to speak as if he thought that Mr. Lyon would not be condemned, or some such thing. Judge Patterson inquired if there were not enough for the panel without him, Mr. Board. He was answered there were thirteen more. Mr. Board was ordered off. This was the only man I saw away, that knew me enough to judge of my intentions. No one doubts that the deputy-sheriff began a discourse with Mr. Board, on purpose to have something to say. Mr. Board said, he expected that was the case when he came to him, and he carefully avoided conversing with him, to oblige two of the jury, on account of their violent opposition to me; and although unprepared with regard to proof, I called on some persons present to see if they could recollect any violence made use of by those two; and I sent for the newspaper to prove the abuse of the one who had published; the judge observed, that a difference in political opinion could be reason against a jurymen; and as there were twelve besides, he ordered the person who had been libeling me off. Here I pled to the jurisdiction of the court, on account of the unconstitutionality of the law. My plea was overruled, but I was told, I might make use of the arguments in any other stage of the trial.

The attorney on the part of the United States, on the first count, produced my original letter, on which was the Philadelphia post-mark, July 7. He attempted to bring some evidence to show that the letter did not arrive at Windsor until after the 14th of July; the printer's boy thought it did not arrive until the 20th, and Mr. Buck saw the printer setting from it about the 23d, or later; I acknowledge the letter. As to the second count, several evidences were brought to swear they heard me read the letter, said to be the letter from a diplomatic character, in France, from a manuscript copy, supposed to be in my own hand writing; they were enquired of, whether the reading of the letter caused any tumult? One of the evidences, a young lawyer, and another person, an associate of his, said that they thought it did at Middletown. One of them said he heard one person say, there must be a revolution; and they both agreed that there was a noise and some tumult after the reading of that letter and some other papers. On my enquiring of them the cause of the tumult, and their opinion, if there would have been any tumult there, if they had not followed me on purpose to make disturbance? they acknowledged they thought if they had not been there, there would have been no disturbance; and they also agreed, that the tumult was caused by the other people's disliking their being there, and their conduct there; they agreed also, that I refused to give an opinion upon the letter.

In proof of the third count, the attorney produced evidence to show that the printed pamphlet, entitled, A Copy of a Letter from a Diplomatic Character in France, was taken from a manuscript in my hand, and a certificate said he received the copy from my wife. The evidence all agreed that I had ever been opposed to the printing the letter, and gave for reason, that I had pronounced the gentleman to whom the original had been written, that I would not suffer it to be printed. The young lawyer said that I told him, there were not above one or two passages in the letter which could be called libellous. The attorney proceeded to sum up the evidence, and dwelt on every thing which he thought proper, to point out the appearance of evil intentions. As soon as he had stated himself, or before, Judge Patterson rose and was proceeding to give his charge to the jury, I interrupted him, with an enquiry into the cause, why I should not be heard, he positively sat down and directed me to proceed. My defence consisted of an appeal to the jury, on the unconstitutionality of the law, the innocence of the passage in my letter, and the innocence of the manner in which I read the letter. It was said I spoke two hours and upwards. Mr. Smith declared speaking, as he was unprepared. The attorney replied as decently as any man of his profession and principles would. The charge from the judge was fluently and pointedly severe. After telling the jury, if they leaned any way, it ought to be in favor of the defendant, he proceeded to dwell on the intention and wickedness of it in the most elaborate manner; he defended to influence that the Barlow letter, as it was called, was a forgery; he said, let men of letters read that letter and compare it with Barlow's writings, and they would pronounce it none of his. He told the jury that my defence was merely an appeal to their feelings, calculated to excite their pity; but mercy, he said, did not belong to them, that was lodged in another place, they were to follow the law, which he explained in his own way, and supported the constitutionality of it. The jury retired about 8 o'clock in the evening, and in about an hour returned with a verdict, Guilty! The judge observed to me, that I had then an opportunity to shew cause, why judgment should not be pronounced against me, and to shew what was my ability or inability to pay a fine, as a man of large property, in such a case, ought to be obliged to pay a greater fine than one of smaller property. I replied, I did not expect anything that I should say, would have any influence on the court, in the present stage of the business. The judge said I might think of it until morning, and the court adjourned until nine o'clock next morning; I then attended, and after being called upon, I observed to the court, in reply to what had been said to me upon the score of property, that a few days ago I owned a property which I estimated, some years since, at 20,000 dollars; in the present state of the affairs of our country, I did not expect it would fetch half that sum. I had lately made over all the productive part of it, to secure some persons, who were bound for me for debts, to the amount of sixteen or seventeen hundred dollars, there still remained enough to be worth much more than the court were empowered to fix the fine at; but in the present scarcity of cash, and the prospect of lands soon to be sold very cheap, I did not know that I could possibly raise 200 dollars, in cash, upon it.

The judge, after an exordium on the nature of the offence, the malignity of it in me, particularly being a member of Congress, and the lenity of the Sedition Bill, which did not allow the judges to carry the punishment so far as common law did, pronounced sentence, that I be imprisoned four calendar months, pay a fine of 1000 dollars, and stand committed until the judgment, should be complied with. This sentence was unexpected to all my friends as well as myself, no one expected imprisonment.

The marshal is a man, who acted as clerk to some persons whom I had occasion to transact some business with, about a dozen years since, when he first came into this country, in which he behaved so, that I have ever since most heartily despised him; this he has no doubt felt and felt. The moment sentence was pronounced, he called me to him and ordered me to sit down on a certain seat in the court-house; he called two persons to give me in charge to one of them the person who followed me to Middletown to insult me, and was on the trial improved as an evidence. I asked if they would go with me to my lodgings a few minutes, so that I might take care of my papers? I was answered in a surly manner, no, and commanded to sit down. I stood up. After the court had adjourned, I enquired what was to be done with me until commitment; I expected I should be confined in the prison in Rutland, the county where I lived; I was told that the marshal was authorized to imprison me in what jail in the state he pleased, and that I must go to Vergennes, about 44 miles north of Rutland, and about the same distance from my seat at Fairhaven. I enquired what were the accommodations there? and was answered in a manner peculiar to the marshal himself, that they were very good. I told the marshal that it had become my duty to go there, he needed no assistance. I would go with him. He said he would not trust to that, and prepared two troops, with their pistols, to guard me. He ordered me to ride just before them; in this manner I left Rutland. After riding a few miles he overtook us and rode by us, he rode pretty fast and whistled to one of the young men. I learned his intention was to get to Middletown, the third town of Addison county, a order to throw me into a dirty dungeon in a room there, for that night. I did not mind my pace, he came back and rode, he altered, and threatened, he repeated it. I said, I was told, expostulated with him, and the humane you gentlemen, who were employed as guards,

to tell him they would rather watch me all night, than that I should be thrown into the jail; we lodged at a tavern, about four miles north of Middletown; the young men watched, the next day we arrived at the jail; there are two roads to come into it, one comes up straight to the jail-house, by but two or three houses, the other is circuitous, taking almost the whole length of the little city in its course. I was foremost, and inclined to take the nearest road, but the gentleman, by that route, would lose a share of the triumph; he ordered us in a peremptory tone, into the circuitous road through the city. On the way from Rutland he undertook to direct me, and stop me as to speaking, and told me I should not have the use of pen, ink, and paper. On Wednesday evening last I was locked up in this room, where I now am; it is about 16 feet long by 12 wide, with a necessary in one corner, which affords a bench about equal to the Philadelphia docks, in the month of August. This cell is the common receptacle for horse-thieves, money-makers, runaway negroes, or any kind of felons. There is a half-moon hole through the door, sufficient to receive a plate through, and for my friends to look through and speak to me. There is a window placed on the opposite side, about 20 inches by 16, crossed by nine square iron bars; all the light I have is through this aperture; no fire place in the cell, nor is there any thing but the iron bars to keep the cold out, consequently I have to walk smartly with my great coat on, to keep comfortably warm some mornings.

On Thursday morning last, I asked a friend for his pen and ink, in presence of the jailor. It was offered me; but the jailor said, it was against his orders, I must not have it. The marshal paid me a visit on Thursday evening; he examined the cell, looked on my little table to see what was there, but he found nothing but Volney's Ruins, the late laws, some of the President's messages, and a list of the Fugitive Jury. I inquired of him, thence before, what situation I was to consider myself in with regard to the use of pen and ink? His answer was I might use them, but he must see every thing I sent out of the jail; if I conducted otherwise (looking at a chain that lay on the floor) he said he would put me in a situation that I could not write. I asked him what he meant by that? He told me I was at his disposal, and if I did not behave like a prisoner, he would send me to Woodstock jail. I told him there would be one advantage in that, he would not be there always, and I should get rid of the sight of him. On Friday, for the first time, two brothers in law were admitted to come in to see me. Some of my friends expostulated with the Marshal on the subject of denying me pen and ink; and in the evening I observed a man hammering on the prison door. You seem much concerned about that door, said I, there has scarce been an hour since I came here, but there has been some person hammering at the door, or putting on new bolts or bars. It is all useless, said I; if I withheld to come out, they could not hold me; and as I do not, if my limbs were marked by a single thread, I would not overlook it. He replied, he was on y nailing up an advertisement. Next morning when the house was very full, I heard some person step up and read the advertisement on the door, it contained a preamble concerning my having complained that I was debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, and a declaration that I had leave to furnish myself with those things, and use them as I thought proper, signed by the Marshal. As soon as I could get my eye on a person that would go and fetch General Clark, my friend and brother in law, who is a member of the legislature, now sitting here, I sent one, he came, I desired him to read the advertisement, and tell me what I should do, considering the treatment of Fitch, the marshal. He said he would go and see Fitch, and see how he explained the business—he went to Fitch's house but could not find him, some other business occupied him the rest of the day. I next morning, sent for a number of friends, who got admittance, & after some conversation on the subject before the jailor, & getting his explanation of the advertisement, that he considered me now allowed to write, without submitting my productions to the marshal, I was solemnly invilled with pen and ink. The first use I made of it, after a line to my wife, is to write you this long prolix account of the fruits of this beloved Sedition bill. You may remember that I told you, when it was passing, that it was doubtless intended to the members of Congress, and very likely would be brought to bear on me the very first, so it has happened, and perhaps I, who have been a foot-ball for some time, am able to bear it—I have long disobeyed your injunction to write to you, waiting to be able to give you an account of the elections.

The noise that has been made about the public & private negotiations of our envoys at Paris, has answered the purpose of the Aristocrats completely (on the other side of the mountain I mean, Morris's district) to exasperate the unthinking people against every Republican. Governor Robinson had more than half the votes on this side the mountain; but Tichenor has got a great majority; in the whole he had 6,211, Robinson 5,805; besides, I am told, there were about 200 for him, which were lost by inaccurate returns; there were also 332 scattering votes.

Monday, Oct. 15.

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